

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * *

JOSE NUNEZ-GONZALEZ,

Plaintiff,

v.

CLICK BOND, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 3:24-CV-00531-MMD-CLB

**ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR
APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL**

[ECF No. 13]

Before the Court is Plaintiff's motion for appointment of counsel. (ECF No. 13.) For the reasons discussed below, the motion, (ECF No. 13), is denied.

In civil cases, a self-represented litigant does not have a constitutional or statutory right to appointed counsel. *See Storseth v. Spellman*, 654 F.2d 1349, 1353 (9th Cir. 1981). In limited circumstances, courts are empowered to request an attorney to represent an indigent civil litigant. For example, courts have discretion, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1), to "request" that an attorney represent indigent civil litigants upon a showing of "exceptional circumstances." *Ageyman v. Corrections Corp. of America*, 390 F.3d 1101, 1103 (9th Cir. 2004). To determine whether the "exceptional circumstances" necessary for appointment of counsel are present, courts evaluate (1) the likelihood of plaintiff's success on the merits and (2) the plaintiff's ability to articulate his claim pro se "in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved." *Id.* (quoting *Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986)). Neither of these factors is dispositive and both must be viewed together. *Wilborn*, 789 F.2d at 1331.

The difficulties every litigant faces when proceeding *pro se* does not qualify as an exceptional circumstance. *Wood v. Housewright*, 900 F. 2d 1332, 1335-36 (9th Cir. 1990). While almost any *pro se* litigant would benefit from the assistance of competent counsel, such a benefit does not rise to the level of "exceptional circumstances." *Rand v. Rowland*, 113 F.3d 1520, 1525 (9th Cir. 1997), *opinion reinstated in pertinent part*, 154 F.3d 952,

1 954 n.1 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc). Rather, the plaintiff must demonstrate that he is unable
2 to articulate his claims due to their complexity. *Id.*

3 Plaintiff has failed to establish that exceptional circumstances exist in this instance.
4 Plaintiff's motion states that "appointment of counsel is warranted to assist in conforming
5 to federal pleading standards and ensuring that meritorious claims proceed." (ECF No.
6 13.) As discussed above, in civil cases, a self-represented litigant does not have the right
7 to appointed counsel. See *Storseth*, 654 F.2d at 1353 (emphasis added). Plaintiff's motion
8 does not provide any information as to what would necessitate the appointment of counsel
9 in this case or what makes this case exceptional. Nor is there any information or argument
10 explaining why Plaintiff cannot articulate his own claims. In reviewing the docket in this
11 case, this matter involves allegations of employment discrimination and does not appear
12 to involve particularly complex legal issues. In sum, Plaintiff does not have the right to
13 counsel in his civil action and he has not demonstrated that exceptional circumstances
14 exist that would warrant the appointment of counsel. Accordingly, the motion for
15 appointment of counsel, (ECF No. 13), is **DENIED**.

16 **DATED:** February 18, 2025

17
18 
19 **UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28